

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

GILBERTO CARRILLO,
Plaintiff,
vs.
DOUGLAS GILLESPIE, *et al.*,
Defendants.

2:12-cv-2165-JCM-VCF

ORDER

Plaintiff, who is a prisoner in the custody of the Nevada Department of Corrections, has filed a complaint in state court, which defendants have removed. This matter comes before the court regarding several motions, as well as the screening of the amended complaint.

I. Procedural History

Plaintiff, a Nevada state prisoner, filed a *pro se* civil rights complaint on September 5, 2012, in the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, Clark County. Defendant Gillespie was served with the complaint on November 30, 2012, and defendant Clark County Detention Center was served on December 11, 2012. Defendants filed a notice of removal in this court on December 19, 2012. (ECF No. 1). “The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” 28 U.S.C. § 1331. Plaintiff has alleged a violation of his rights under the U.S. Constitution. Defendants appropriately removed the action to

1 this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441, as this court has original jurisdiction over the claims raised
 2 in the complaint.

3 On December 27, 2012, defendants Clark County Detention Center and defendant Gillespie
 4 filed separate motions to dismiss the complaint. (ECF Nos. 5 & 6). On March 26, 2013, plaintiff
 5 filed a motion to file a first amended complaint, along with a proposed first amended complaint.
 6 (ECF Nos. 38 & 38-1). A party may amend his pleading once as a matter of course any time before a
 7 responsive pleading has been filed; otherwise, he may amend only by leave of court or by written
 8 consent of the adverse party. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). Respondents filed two motions to dismiss before
 9 plaintiff sought leave to amend, and those motion are not responsive pleadings. *Morrison v.*
 10 *Mahoney*, 399 F.3d 1042, 1045-47 (9th Cir. 2005). Plaintiff's motion to file the amended complaint
 11 is granted and this action shall proceed on the amended complaint. Defendants' motions to dismiss
 12 are denied as moot. The court must now screen the amended complaint.

13 **II. Screening Standard**

14 Federal courts must conduct a preliminary screening in any case in which a prisoner seeks
 15 redress from a governmental entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. *See* 28 U.S.C.
 16 § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable claims and dismiss any claims that
 17 are frivolous, malicious, fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary
 18 relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1),(2). *Pro se*
 19 pleadings, however, must be liberally construed. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d. 696,
 20 699 (9th Cir. 1988). To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential
 21 elements: (1) that a right secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and
 22 (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting under color of state law. *See West v.*
 23 *Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42, 48 (1988).

24 In addition to the screening requirements under § 1915A, pursuant to the Prison Litigation
 25 Reform Act of 1995 (PLRA), a federal court must dismiss a prisoner's claim, "if the allegation of
 26 poverty is untrue," or if the action "is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim on which relief

1 may be granted, or seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28
 2 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). Dismissal of a complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be
 3 granted is provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and the court applies the same
 4 standard under § 1915 when reviewing the adequacy of a complaint or an amended complaint.
 5 When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915(e), the plaintiff should be given leave to amend
 6 the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the
 7 complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70
 8 F.3d. 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

9 Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v.*
 10 *Laboratory Corp. of America*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). Dismissal for failure to state a
 11 claim is proper only if it is clear that the plaintiff cannot prove any set of facts in support of the claim
 12 that would entitle him or her to relief. *See Morley v. Walker*, 175 F.3d 756, 759 (9th Cir. 1999). In
 13 making this determination, the court takes as true all allegations of material fact stated in the
 14 complaint, and the court construes them in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See Warshaw v.*
 15 *Xoma Corp.*, 74 F.3d 955, 957 (9th Cir. 1996). Allegations of a *pro se* complainant are held to less
 16 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *See Hughes v. Rowe*, 449 U.S. 5, 9
 17 (1980); *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972) (per curiam). While the standard under Rule
 18 12(b)(6) does not require detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff must provide more than mere labels
 19 and conclusions. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). A formulaic recitation
 20 of the elements of a cause of action is insufficient. *Id.*; *see Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286
 21 (1986).

22 Additionally, a reviewing court should “begin by identifying pleadings [allegations] that,
 23 because they are no more than mere conclusions, are not entitled to the assumption of truth.”
 24 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009). “While legal conclusions can provide the framework of
 25 a complaint, they must be supported with factual allegations.” *Id.* “When there are well-pleaded
 26 factual allegations, a court should assume their veracity and then determine whether they plausibly

1 give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible claim
 2 for relief [is] a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial
 3 experience and common sense.” *Id.*

4 Finally, all or part of a complaint filed by a prisoner may therefore be dismissed *sua sponte* if
 5 the prisoner’s claims lack an arguable basis either in law or in fact. This includes claims based on
 6 legal conclusions that are untenable (e.g., claims against defendants who are immune from suit or
 7 claims of infringement of a legal interest which clearly does not exist), as well as claims based on
 8 fanciful factual allegations (e.g., fantastic or delusional scenarios). *See Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S.
 9 319, 327-28 (1989); *see also McKeever v. Block*, 932 F.2d 795, 798 (9th Cir. 1991).

10 **III. Screening of the Amended Complaint**

11 Plaintiff brings action against the following: Sergeant K. Bussell, of the Las Vegas
 12 Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD); R. Christopherson, LVMPD police officer; Dwain
 13 Cotwright, High Desert State Prison (HDSP) transportation officer; LVMPD nurse “Daryl”; Raul
 14 Diaz, HDSP transportation officer; J. Ferry, LVMPD police officer; Douglas Gillespie, Clark County
 15 sheriff; Francis J. Kim, HDSP property room sergeant; D. Neven, HDSP warden; Sgt. Quinn, HDSP
 16 property room officer; M. Razo, LVMPD police officer; and A. Ritz, HDSP case worker.

17 Plaintiff alleges that on June 13, 2012, he was transported from HDSP to “CCDC/the
 18 Regional Justice Center Holding” area for a court hearing. Plaintiff alleges that he was on protective
 19 custody status as a non-active former Sureno gang member, and that he told certain defendants that
 20 he should not be placed in a cell with current Sureno gang member Milo Hicks, who was also
 21 present at CCDC at the same time as plaintiff. Plaintiff alleges that in the holding area, a physical
 22 altercation occurred between himself and inmate Milo Hicks. Plaintiff alleges that in connection
 23 with the altercation, he was subjected to excessive force and other violations of his rights. Plaintiff
 24 seeks declaratory, injunctive, and monetary relief in this action.

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1 **A. Count I**2 **1. Deliberate Indifference to Safety**

3 In count I, plaintiff alleges that on June 13, 2012, during preparation for transport from High
 4 Desert State Prison to the Clark County Detention Center, he told property room officer Quinn that
 5 he had issues with inmate Milo Hicks due to gang affiliation. (Compl., at p. 7). Plaintiff alleges that
 6 defendant Quinn notified NDOC transportation officer Raul Diaz of conflicting issues between
 7 plaintiff and inmate Milo Hicks. Plaintiff alleges that he told defendant Diaz that he had a problem
 8 with inmate Hicks, and “Diaz then informed Carrillo [plaintiff] not to worry.” (*Id.*). Plaintiff alleges
 9 that he was transported to CCDC in the same van as inmate Hicks. (*Id.*). Upon arriving at
 10 CCDC/Regional Justice Center Holding, plaintiff reiterated his concerns regarding inmate Hicks to
 11 defendants Diaz and Cotwright, both HDSP transportation officers, stating “you can’t put me in a
 12 cell with him.” (*Id.*, at pp. 7-8). Plaintiff contends that he explained to defendant Diaz that he
 13 should not be put in the same holding cell as inmate Milo Hicks, because inmate Hicks would likely
 14 retaliate against him for dropping out of the gang. (*Id.*, at p. 8). While he was in leg, wrist, and belly
 15 chain restraints, plaintiff was placed in a holding cell with other prisoners awaiting hearings,
 16 including inmate Milo Hicks. (*Id.*). Plaintiff alleges that inmate Milo Hicks physically assaulted
 17 him. (*Id.*).

18 Pursuant to the Eighth Amendment, prison officials have a duty to take reasonable steps to
 19 protect inmates from physical abuse. *Hoptowit v. Ray*, 682 F.2d 1237, 1246 (9th Cir. 1982); *see also*
 20 *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 833 (1994). To demonstrate that a prison official was deliberately
 21 indifferent to a serious threat to the inmate’s safety, the prisoner must show that “the official [knew]
 22 of and disregard[ed] an excessive risk to inmate safety.” *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 837. In the instant
 23 case, plaintiff alleges that defendants Quinn, Diaz, and Cotwright knew that plaintiff had conflicting
 24 issues with inmate Milo Hicks concerning gang affiliation and that contact between the two inmates
 25 would create a serious safety risk to plaintiff. As to defendant Quinn, a property room officer at
 26 HDSP, plaintiff alleges that Quinn notified defendant Diaz of the conflict, but defendant Quinn had

1 no further involvement. Plaintiff fails to state a claim as to defendant Quinn. However, as to
 2 defendants Diaz and Cotwright, plaintiff alleges that these two defendants, knowing of the
 3 conflicting gang-related issues between plaintiff and inmate Milo Hicks, disregarded the risk to his
 4 safety by allowing plaintiff to be placed in a holding cell with inmate Hicks. Plaintiff states a
 5 colorable claim for deliberate indifference to safety against defendants Diaz and Cotwright, but not
 6 as to defendant Quinn.

7 **2. Excessive Force**

8 When the physical altercation between plaintiff and inmate Milo Hicks occurred in the
 9 holding cell, LVMPD officers Bussell, Christopherson, Razo, and Ferry responded to the incident,
 10 along with HDSP officers Diaz and Cotwright. (Complaint, at p. 9). Plaintiff was taken to a wall on
 11 the left side of the holding cell by two LVMPD officers, the identities of whom plaintiff does not
 12 know. (*Id.*). Plaintiff alleges that two LVMPD officers held his arms and defendant Bussell applied
 13 pressure to the “pressure points of [plaintiff’s] jaw . . . in an attempt to break it or force [plaintiff’s]
 14 mouth open.” (*Id.*, at p. 10). Plaintiff alleges that defendant Bussell then “slammed [plaintiff’s]
 15 head into the wall, followed by pulling his hair and head backward.” (*Id.*). Plaintiff alleges that the
 16 two other LVMPD officers holding his arms told defendant Bussell to desist in his use of force on
 17 plaintiff. (*Id.*).

18 When a prison official stands accused of using excessive physical force in violation of the
 19 cruel and unusual punishment clause of the Eighth Amendment, the question turns on whether force
 20 was applied in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline, or maliciously and sadistically for
 21 the purpose of causing harm. *Hudson v. McMillian*, 503 U.S. 1, 7 (1992) (citing *Whitley v. Albers*,
 22 475 U.S. 312, 320-21 (1986)). In determining whether the use of force was wanton and unnecessary,
 23 it is proper to consider factors such as the need for application of force, the relationship between the
 24 need and the amount of force used, the threat reasonably perceived by the responsible officials, and
 25 any efforts made to temper the severity of the forceful response. *Hudson*, 503 U.S. at 7. Although
 26 an inmate need not have suffered serious injury to bring an excessive force claim against a prison

1 official, the Eighth Amendment’s prohibition on cruel and unusual punishments necessarily excludes
 2 from constitutional recognition *de minimis* uses of physical force. *Id.* at 9-10. While the courts must
 3 be deferential when reviewing the necessity of force (*Norwood v. Vance*, 591 F.3d 1062 1066-67 (9th
 4 Cir. 2010), *cert denied* 131 S. Ct. 1465), whether the use of force was unconstitutionally excessive
 5 usually involves an issue of fact. *See, e.g., Lolli v. County of Orange*, 351 F.3d 410, 415-16 (9th Cir.
 6 2003) (citations omitted) (in an excessive force case brought by a pretrial detainee under the Fourth
 7 Amendment, the court stated, “summary judgment or judgment as a matter of law in excessive force
 8 cases should be granted sparingly”).

9 In this case, plaintiff alleges that while he was in restraints and was not resisting, defendant
 10 Bussell injured his jaw, slammed his head against a wall, and pulled his hair and head backwards.
 11 Plaintiff alleges that there was no legitimate need for this use of force, given the fact that he was in
 12 full restraints and was not resisting. As such, plaintiff states a colorable claim for the use of
 13 excessive force against defendant Bussell. However, plaintiff fails to state a claim for excessive
 14 force against defendants Christopherson, Razo, Ferry, Diaz, and Cotwright.

15 3. Deliberate Indifference to Medical Needs

16 Plaintiff alleges that after the altercation, he was treated by “nurse Daryl,” for his injuries.
 17 (Compl., at p. 11). Plaintiff alleges that although his injuries were treated at CCDC, his injuries
 18 were “disregarded by HDSP officials and nursing staff in [a] ploy to diminish and otherwise
 19 diminuate [sic] their severity and protracted extent.” (*Id.*). Plaintiff later filed a grievance regarding
 20 this and defendant Ritz denied his grievance – and that this illustrates “a pattern of deliberate
 21 indifference and disregard qua conspiracy and coverup by HDSP and LVMPD officials.” (*Id.*).

22 A prisoner’s claim of inadequate medical care does not constitute cruel and unusual
 23 punishment unless the mistreatment rises to the level of “deliberate indifference to serious medical
 24 needs.” *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976). The “deliberate indifference” standard involves
 25 an objective and a subjective prong. First, the alleged deprivation must be, in objective terms,
 26 “sufficiently serious.” *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 834 (1994) (citing *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501

1 U.S. 294, 298 (1991)). Second, the prison official must act with a “sufficiently culpable state of
 2 mind,” which entails more than mere negligence, but less than conduct undertaken for the very
 3 purpose of causing harm. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. at 837. A prison official does not act in a
 4 deliberately indifferent manner unless the official “knows of and disregards an excessive risk to
 5 inmate health or safety.” *Id.* In applying this standard, the Ninth Circuit has held that before it can be
 6 said that a prisoner’s civil rights have been abridged, “the indifference to his medical needs must be
 7 substantial. Mere ‘indifference,’ ‘negligence, or ‘medical malpractice’ will not support this cause of
 8 action.” *Broughton v. Cutter Laboratories*, 622 F.2d 458, 460 (9th Cir. 1980), *citing Estelle*, 429
 9 U.S. at 105-06.

10 Plaintiff has alleged that defendant Daryl treated his injuries at CCDC. There is no allegation
 11 that defendant Daryl was deliberately indifferent to his medical needs, but rather, the opposite.
 12 Plaintiff fails to state a claim against defendant Daryl. As to the allegation that “HDSP officials and
 13 nursing staff” disregarded or failed to treat his injuries, plaintiff has not specified any particular
 14 defendant at HDSP who knew of his need for medical treatment and disregarded that need. As to the
 15 allegation that defendant Ritz denied his grievance and that this illustrates “a pattern of deliberate
 16 indifference and disregard qua conspiracy and coverup by HDSP and LVMPD officials,” this is
 17 insufficient to state a claim for deliberate indifference to medical needs. Although defendant Ritz
 18 denied plaintiff’s grievance, there is no allegation that defendant Ritz knew of a then-existing need
 19 for treatment of a serious medical condition and disregarded that need. Plaintiff fails to state a claim
 20 for deliberate indifference to medical needs against defendant Daryl, Ritz, or any other named
 21 defendant.

22 **4. Defendant Kim**

23 Plaintiff alleges that defendant Kim, the afternoon property room officer at HDSP “is also
 24 responsible for assisting intake/return processing.” (Compl., at p. 11). Plaintiff alleges that
 25 defendant Kim was not present at either his departure or his return, “however, may have been briefed
 26 by other officers and or Diaz and Cotwright themselves – or may have directly heard something

1 relevant [to] the incident which [is] materially germane [to] the case as a whole.” (*Id.*, at pp. 11-12).
 2 Plaintiff’s allegations against defendant Kim fail to state a claim for violation of his rights. The fact
 3 that defendant Kim may have information regarding the events of June 13, 2012 is insufficient to
 4 state a claim for violation of plaintiff’s constitutional rights.

5 **5. Supervisory Liability**

6 Plaintiff alleges that defendant Neven, warden of HDSP “is responsible for the daily
 7 administrative affairs of the facility and security issues pertaining to prisoners at all facets of the
 8 facilities operations, including prisoner’s grievances and conducting investigations into grievances
 9 involving issues pertaining to security issues and or any unitary subordinate official misconduct,
 10 disciplining, etc., involving all prisoners... in the custody of HDSP.” (Compl., at p. 12). Plaintiff
 11 similarly alleges that defendant Gillespie, sheriff of Clark County, is “responsible for the daily
 12 administration of the Clark County Detention Center/Las Vegas Metro Police Department . . . [the]
 13 custodial safety, security, health and welfare of those thereinof [sic] housed or confined, grievance
 14 review, and any officer misconduct review, incident review, review and assurances of grievance
 15 policy and administrative remedies and procedure thus related for purposes of his charges’ custodial
 16 safety, security, health and welfare of those housed or confined [at the Clark County Detention
 17 Facility]. (*Id.*, at p. 12). Plaintiff alleges that, as to defendants Neven and Gillespie, “the failure to
 18 do so . . . may constitute *prima facie* evidence of deliberate indifference and disregard to the safety,
 19 security, health and welfare of those in their administrative custody, care, and control . . .
 20 establishing thus a pattern, policy, procedure, custom, usage, reliance, unitary or collateral blind eye
 21 ratification by alter ego transferred intent, for purposes of surreptitious retaliation and or punishment
 22 contrary to state and or federal law.” (*Id.*, at pp. 12-13).

23 Supervisory personnel are generally not liable under section 1983 for the actions of their
 24 employees under a theory of *respondeat superior* and, therefore, when a named defendant holds a
 25 supervisory position, the causal link between him and the claimed constitutional violation must be
 26 specifically alleged. *See Fayle v. Stapley*, 607 F.2d 858, 862 (9th Cir. 1979); *Mosher v. Saalfeld*,

1 589 F.2d 438, 441 (9th Cir. 1978), *cert. denied*, 442 U.S. 941 (1979). A plaintiff can establish the
 2 necessary causal connection for supervisory liability by alleging that the defendant “set[] in motion a
 3 series of acts by others” or “knowingly refus[ed] to terminate a series of acts by others, which the
 4 supervisor knew or reasonably should have known would cause others to inflict a constitutional
 5 injury.” *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1207-08 (9th Cir. 2011) (internal quotations, original
 6 alterations, and citations omitted). Thus, “[a] supervisor can be liable in his individual capacity for
 7 his own culpable action or inaction in the training, supervision, or control of his subordinates; for his
 8 acquiescence in the constitutional deprivation; or for conduct that showed a reckless or callous
 9 indifference to the rights of others.” *Id.* at 1208 (quoting *Watkins v. City of Oakland*, 145 F.3d 1087,
 10 1093 (9th Cir. 1998)); *see also Larez v. City of Los Angeles*, 946 F.2d 630, 645 (9th Cir. 1991).

11 Although the United States Supreme Court has rejected the idea that “knowledge and
 12 acquiescence” of subordinates’ conduct is enough to hold supervisory officials liable under section
 13 1983 where the a claim is one of purposeful and unlawful discrimination, *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S.
 14 662, 677-684 (2009), the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that where the applicable
 15 constitutional standard is deliberate indifference, “a plaintiff may state a claim against a supervisory
 16 for deliberate indifference based upon the supervisor’s knowledge of and acquiescence in
 17 unconstitutional conduct by his or her subordinates.” *Starr*, 652 F.3d at 1205. “Even under a
 18 deliberate indifference theory of individual liability, the [p]laintiffs must still allege sufficient facts
 19 to plausibly establish the defendant’s ‘knowledge of’ and ‘acquiescence in’ the unconstitutional
 20 conduct of his subordinates.” *Hydrick v. Hunter*, 669 F.3d 937, 942 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing *Star v.*
 21 *Baca*, 652 F.3d at 1206-07). In the instant case, plaintiff states a colorable Eighth Amendment claim
 22 against defendants Neven and Gillespie based on their alleged knowledge of and acquiescence in the
 23 deliberate indifference to plaintiff’s safety and the use of excessive force.

24 **B. Counts II and III**

25 In counts II and III, plaintiff repeats his allegation that, on June 13, 2012, while he was in
 26 restraints and was held by two LVMPD officers, defendant Bussell tried to pry open or break his

1 jaw, slammed his head into a concrete wall, then grabbed plaintiff's hair and pulled it back
2 forcefully. (Compl., at pp. 14-15). These claims are addressed in this order, under Count I.

3 **IV. Conclusion**

4 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that plaintiff's motion to amend (ECF No. 38) is
5 **GRANTED**. The clerk of court **SHALL FILE** the amended complaint (ECF No. 38-1).

6 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the clerk of court **SHALL MODIFY** the docket in this
7 case to reflect the defendants named in the amended complaint.

8 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that defendants' motions to dismiss (ECF Nos. 5 & 6) are
9 **DENIED AS MOOT**.

10 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that petitioner's motion for an extension of time (ECF No.
11 15) to respond to the motion to dismiss is **DENIED AS MOOT**.

12 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the complaint **SHALL PROCEED** on the following
13 claims in the amended complaint: (1) Plaintiff's Eighth Amendment deliberate indifference to
14 safety claim against defendants Diaz and Cotwright; (2) plaintiff's excessive force claim against
15 defendant Bussell; and (3) plaintiff's claims against defendants Neven and Gillespie.

16 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that defendants Quinn, Christopherson, Razo, Ferry, Daryl,
17 Ritz, and Kim are **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** from this action.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the defendants that have been served in this action shall
19 file and serve an answer or other response to the amended complaint within **forty-five (45) days** of
20 the date of entry of this order.

21 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the clerk shall electronically serve a copy of this order,
22 along with a copy of the amended complaint (ECF No. 38-1), on the Office of the Attorney General
23 of the State of Nevada, c/o Kat Howe, supervising legal secretary, 100 North Carson St., Carson
24 City, NV 89701-4717. The attorney general shall advise the court within **twenty (20) days** of the
25 date of entry of this order whether they can accept service of process for the named defendants. If
26 the attorney general accepts service of process for any of the defendants, such defendant(s) shall file

1 and serve an answer or other response to the amended complaint within **forty-five (45) days** of the
2 date of the notice of acceptance of service.

3 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that if the attorney general does not accept service of process
4 for any named defendant(s), then plaintiff must file a motion identifying the unserved defendant(s),
5 requesting issuance of summons for the unserved defendant(s), and specifying the full name(s) and
6 address(es) of the unserved defendant(s). Such defendant(s) shall file and serve an answer or other
7 response to the amended complaint within **thirty (30) days** of the date of the notice of acceptance of
8 service.

9 Dated this 14th day of May, 2013.

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12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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